

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 33

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Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher; Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p.m.  
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office, 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua do Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1950.  
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4. Fraga General Centro No. 43. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138. 6 a.  
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 16th, 1892.

The events which occurred in the city of Pernambuco last week, should call public attention to another source of disorder and danger which can not be met too quickly. It is not only the dictator and military aggression that the people have to fear; there is quite as much peril to themselves and to the country in their own misguided and mistaken ideas. A republican official can be just as tyrannical as a monarchist, and not infrequently there is more to be feared from his exactions than from the representative of a monarch. In Pernambuco, the municipal government seems to have fallen into the hands of a party of unscrupulous demagogues, who have determined to enforce their arbitrary exactions upon the people in spite of protest and of determined opposition. According to the meagre reports thus far received, they have not only enacted oppressive and irritating taxes upon the people, but they have tried to enforce them against the small tradesmen in a manner that could not fail to excite bitter resentment. Taxation is already excessively high and shamefully unequal in its effects. Besides this, the masses are suffering many privations because of the depreciation in the currency and the crisis which exists in commerce and industry. It has become difficult for them to meet the costs of even the humblest living, and they are naturally feeling aggrieved against those who are responsible for the situation. Even were it necessary to impose additional taxation, the choice of so critical a time and the purpose to compel the small tradesmen and poor marketmen to bear an additional share of it, was a very serious mistake. Judging from what we have seen in other places, the exactions of the Pernambuco aldermen was well calculated to arouse a stubborn opposition. We have seen most unequal and burdensome taxes levied by municipal councils upon the meanest stalls for the sale of fruits and vegetables, taxes even higher than those imposed upon pretentious shops and offices,

or upon occupations which can well afford to pay higher taxes. We have seen these municipal taxes so discriminated and multiplied that a small village grocery, or *renda*, finds it most difficult to save enough for the tax-gatherer. And in these same places we have seen the people put to the greatest inconvenience and expense to obtain necessities for the table because of the petty restrictions placed upon the humble producers and dealers who have hitherto been permitted to sell from door to door. It was this spirit of petty tyranny and irritating restriction, together with the new burdens of taxation, which aroused resistance and disorder in Pernambuco, and if not soon checked the same abuses will some day plunge the whole country into a hopeless anarchy.

The immediate remedy for these abuses on the part of state and municipal governments is naturally that of restricted powers. The national government must clearly define the powers of the states and hold them rigidly to their duty. There will then be no illegal taxation on imports, such as was imposed in Rio Grande do Norte the other day, no unjust burdens upon the people which operate to their disadvantage, and no complications in commerce, industry and finance caused by financial experiments on the part of over-zealous state legislators. Then, within its own sphere, the state government must clearly define the powers and attributes of the municipalities, limiting their authority to impose taxes, to contract debts, to expend public money and to restrict trade and industry. The natural protector of the people should be the courts, but the law must render their action possible and certain by a clear definition of the rights of persons and property, and of the limitations of local authority. There must be one uniform law, and one common interpretation of it, so that the people may know clearly what their rights and privileges are. In one state, a municipality has assumed the right to grant an exclusive industrial privilege, all the states have done the same, and the national government still exercises the same power. Think of the conflict of authority that may exist in one little town in such an unsettled state of affairs. These three powers are also imposing separate taxes on imports, exports, and occupations. The national government enforces a stamp tax on every kind and description of business transaction, and in many states another similar tax in enforced for the benefit of the state. In some places it is necessary to deal with two sets of officials, not infrequently having diverse interests, and to pay two separate but similar taxes. And in many a case already, both the state and national governments have claimed the tax, to the embarrassment and prejudice of the individual whose only object was to close the business and go his own way. These are but a few of the instances where conflicts exist between the separate branches of government, and where subordinate authorities are assuming powers which ought never to be conceded to them. We are not sure that the governor of Pernambuco has any legal authority to suspend on obnoxious municipal law, but it was certainly the best step to take. It is a dangerous power to leave in the hands of an executive, but as long as the law does not place definite limitations upon local governments and until the courts are properly organized for the consideration of cases involving abuse and excess of authority, there is evidently no other remedy. This check, however, implies a conflict of authority such as may be seen now in Pernambuco, and this implies, also, violence and disorder, and an eventual intervention of the national government by means of its military force. All these are dangerous possibilities, and are just so many obstacles to the orderly development of self-government and free institutions. Look at it as we may, the problem has but one solution—the immediate adoption of laws defining the powers of states and municipalities, the authority of officials, the competence of courts, the rights and privileges of individuals, and the remedies and penalties for every abuse of authority.

The renewal of military disorders in this city, as manifested by the savage raid of artillery soldiers in the Praia Formosa district on Sunday afternoon, demands a prompt remedy, and it should be the first duty of the authorities and people of this city to see that the measures adopted are vigorous and adequate to prevent any further

aggressions of that character. If the people of Rio de Janeiro have a particle of manhood in them, they will not submit to these outrages one moment longer. They have submitted to every kind of indignity and humiliation, and they have again and again yielded their streets to the savage raids of these drunken ruffians who call themselves soldiers, but whose officers sometimes describe them as the patriotic guardians of peace and public order. In reality, however, they are the exponents of everything criminal and disorderly. They are continually reported for robberies and burglaries, for assaults and assassinations. Their presence is a standing menace to life, property and good order. It is time, in our opinion, for the people to demand the removal of these men from the city. Let them be kept at Campo Grande, or even farther away, where their insubordination and savage lusts will not be a source of constant danger to the people who have no taste for their vicious pleasures. This ought to be a civilized and orderly community, but it never will be as long as such an undisciplined body of men is garrisoned here.

The continued emigration of Italian laborers from the country is beginning to look serious. The planters are already showing anxiety, and are in many places warmly advocating Chinese labor. What they will do to prevent the coolie from running away from bad treatment does not transpire, but it is quite evident that a law authorizing the introduction of Asiatics will very speedily be followed by labor contract laws similar to those by which the planters once tried to transform the European colonists to the condition of slaves. Bad as the outlook is on account of the emigration of laborers, it is even worse in the outlook for the future, with an alien race fixed in the country in a semi-servile condition. The inability of Brazilians to see the situation in its true light is simply inexplicable. The Chinese may turn out to be profitable laborers for the planter, but as a demoralizing and degrading element they can not fail to do infinite harm. If they come in large numbers, the native laboring element will be either hopelessly crowded out, or degraded to the level of the yellow slave. Were the Brazilian planters really patriotic, they would never think of forcing such an alternative. The real element of strength in every country is to be found in its lower and middle classes; the more intelligent and prosperous they are, the stronger and more progressive will the country be. In Brazil the Chinese laborer will simply render it impossible to do any thing for the native white and black laborers of the country. Still further, they will very soon check the flow of European emigration into the country, from which the best results are to be anticipated. In our opinion the first duty of every patriotic Brazilian is to provide for the well-being of his own countrymen; that done, then his second duty is to provide for the acquisition of immigrant laborers who will develop into good citizens. If he ignores both of these duties, merely to acquire a class of laborers who can be driven like slaves, he is doing what the worst foreign enemy of his country could never accomplish—he is preparing to impoverish and degrade his own countrymen and to ruin them all for his own private advantage.

While we do not contest the position taken by the minister of agriculture and others in regard to claims of the São Paulo Railway Co. against competing lines to Santos, we find it impossible to accept some of the reasons advanced in his letter to the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 12th. The purpose of the English company to close the port of Santos as all competitors is a mistake, and it is a still more serious mistake to insist upon it so stubbornly at this time. We must also blame the minister for forcing the issue in the new contract, for it was neither necessary, timely, nor politic. In our opinion, it is an error for an executive department to compel such settlements, and especially so as conditions to new contracts. It is an unfair and unjust advantage to take of the other party. While we do not support the English company's position, we desire to see them granted fair play in every particular, and they should be permitted the fullest recourse to the courts, or to arbitration. Forcing an interpretation of the old contract which this company considers a violation of its privilege, as an essential condition in a new contract for extensions so urgently needed,

is clearly unjust and contrary to good policy. Still further, it is prejudicial to public interests, for it defers a much needed public work for at least four or five years, even supposing competing lines can be built. As for the "favors" which the minister claims to have granted—are they favors in any particular? It is surely no favor to permit a company to invest money in the duplication of its lines; it is no favor to guarantee its legitimate enjoyment of such an investment for the short period of 20 years; and it is even less a favor to allow it suitable time for surveys and construction. These are essential features of any such work. Nor is the minister's concluding illustration fair. The English company is not protesting against converging lines, but against lines starting from points beyond Jundiahy and reaching Santos by keeping outside its guaranteed zone. Technically such lines will not be "parallel," but practically they would certainly be so. While we do not think the company has much to fear from such lines, at the same time it is entitled to a candid consideration of its objection.

#### RIOTING IN PERNAMBUCO.

In Pernambuco on the 9th inst., a meeting, attended, it is said, by 3,000 persons, was held at the market to protest against the new municipal taxes. A deputation from this meeting called on the governor who received it favorably and made a speech from the window of his house to the crowd assembled in the street, asking the people to respect the authorities and refrain from disorderly demonstrations and promising to defend their rights.

Later in the day the prefect of the city went to the market with some of his friends to inquire into the matter and after some parleying with the malcontents, was hissed and stoned. He and several of his friends were wounded. Several houses were also burned.

Friends of the prefect then called on the governor and on the prefect of the police and asked them to quell the riotous demonstrations. Not satisfied with the action of these two authorities, they then called on Gen. Roberto Pereira, commander of the military district, and asked him to depose the governor.

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During the disturbances the business houses in the vicinity closed their doors. On the 10th the governor ordered the suspension of the collection of the objectionable taxes, but the municipal government refused to respect the order and instructed its agents to continue to collect the taxes. The governor, it is said, sent a police force to the market to protect the persons who refused to pay. Deputy José Mariano received a telegram from Pernambuco on the 10th saying that the deposition of the governor is certain. On the 11th Gen. Roberto Pereira telegraphed to Vice-President Floriano Peixoto, stating that the federal troops maintain strict neutrality and will only interfere at the request of the legal authorities. This telegram appears to be in answer to one which is said to have been sent him by Gen. Floriano, instructing him not to depose the governor.

#### AN INTERESTING PROJECT.

We clip the following outline of an interesting project for a life saving and salvage service on this coast from the *Uruguay News* of the 31st ult. We do not know the conditions and subsidy required, but as the project is designed to render assistance to distressed vessels on a very stormy coast, it is certainly worthy of thoughtful consideration.

Don Juan L. Vaccasovich has presented simultaneously to the Oriental, Argentine and Brazilian governments a scheme in which he offers to undertake the services of life-saving of crews and salvage of wrecks on these coasts on certain conditions including a subvention.

The following are the chief points in this scheme for the foundation of what may be termed an International Salvage Company, which is to operate from Santa Catalina to Buenos Aires. Three steamers as a minimum are to be constructed specially adapted for salvage purposes with all modern advances in this line. They will carry life-boats, pumps of great power, cables for life-saving and cannon to fire same. They are to be of a speed of at least 20 miles. A small life-saving steamer is also to be constructed specially fitted up with life belts with and without light, day and night signals, cannon to throw cables, boats, etc. Two steamers are referred to are to be continually journeying between Buenos Aires and Santa Catalina the extreme points of their beat, and will call at Montevideo and Maldonado and carry passengers and cargo, and will keep the lighthouses supplied with fuel, etc. The other steamer will be permanently stationed at Maldonado and with fire boats, will also have two large lighters at Maldonado, for salvage as well as a port of deposit for coal, etc. General life saving service to be gratuitous and the charges of that effected on vessels and cargoes to be decided by arbitrators. Help to either of the three governments gratis, but a subvention is asked for the others.

#### From the *Merchants' Review*, New York, July 8. RESULTS OF RECIPROCITY.

The value of the trade of the United States in merchandise with Brazil, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Salvador, British West Indies and British Guiana, since the reciprocity treaties therewith went into effect, compares as follows with the value of the trade during the corresponding period of the preceding year:

	Imports	Exports
Brazil, 14 months in 1891-92 .....	\$135,210,221	\$16,991,622
" " " " 1890-91 .....	94,913,078	16,080,134
Increase in 1891-92 .....	\$40,297,143	\$811,488
Cuba, 9 months in '91-92 .....	\$54,912,288	\$11,539,890
" " " " '90-91 .....	41,574,440	9,771,050
Increase in 1891-92 .....	\$13,338,048	\$1,768,840
Puerto Rico, 9 months in '91-92 .....	\$2,097,749	\$1,974,234
" " " " '90-91 .....	2,209,204	1,079,535
Increase in 1891-92 .....	\$108,544	\$303,699
S. Domingo, 9 months in '91-92 .....	\$1,827,171	\$768,846
" " " " '90-91 .....	1,979,979	779,991
Increase in 1891-92 .....	\$749,192	\$13,115
Brit. W. Indies, 4 mos in '92 .....	\$5,698,664	\$3,109,501
" " " " '91 .....	5,072,768	2,990,440
Increase in 1892 .....	\$25,896	\$119,061
Salvador, 4 months in '92 .....	\$1,867,669	\$402,048
" " " " '91 .....	1,270,204	434,590
Increase in 1892 .....	\$597,467	\$33,542
B. Guiana, 2 mos in '92 .....	\$112,123	\$297,192
" " " " '91 .....	555,970	308,670
Decrease in 1892 .....	\$343,847	\$10,884

It does not appear that the believers in reciprocity on the protectionist basis have much reason for congratulation in the above figures. The total increase in the imports of merchandise from the countries mentioned was \$51,555,575; the total increase in the exports to these countries was only \$5,035,894. According to the theory that only by exports can a country become rich—the protectionist theory—this showing is extremely unsatisfactory, as we have been compelled to purchase over \$50,000,000 worth of goods in order to export our exports to the extent of barely \$5,000,000. Worse still, the exports to Santo Domingo for nine months, to Salvador for four months and British Guiana for two months show a decline compared with those for the same periods in 1891.

From the *Jornal do Commercio*, August 16th.

#### S. PAULO RAILWAY.

We have received the following communication from the minister of agriculture:

"I have read the judicious observations of the Rio News, transcribed in your journal, in regard to the negotiations between the S. Paulo Railway Company and the government. It is a point which it is necessary to make clear in order that it may not be believed that the government wishes to introduce a new clause into the contract, or that it has proceeded incorrectly by agitating an insupportable question.

Being certain and assured that the English company was in better condition than any other to promptly meet the crisis of transportation in Santos, I endeavored to come to an arrangement with it in the first place. For this purpose I conferred with Mr. Speers and I made all possible concessions; such as extending for twenty years longer the period of *emprégo* (the taking over the property by the government), confirming all the rights and privileges which the company was enjoying; and, I authorized the construction of the duplicate line, in giving all necessary time for surveys and construction; 3rd, I ordered that the capital account be charged with all realized expenses through the new works, also all expenses realized through the new stores, stations, electric light apparatus, etc., from January, 1892, to date. If they consented and to keep myself within the authorization conferred by Congress, and copying *ipso verbo* clause 2 of its privilege, I explained this by the following: 'It will be understood that the city and port of Santos are not a privileged zone of the English company and that it can only stop the construction of lines which may have the same direction as its own—that is to say, from Santos to São Paulo and São Paulo to Jundiahy.' I made it such concessions, so that nothing could be said as to the pretension of the English company of having the power to prevent, as it claimed, any construction from Santos to the interior, because Mr. Speers told me that the capital question for these works of roads which had the same direction, but they do not consider Santos a privileged zone, which, nevertheless, as known by everyone who has studied this question, has always been a claim of the company, a claim energetically contested by the government. On this point there are documents in the archives of the department of agriculture.

What then can say, when the government conceded so many favors to the English company, that the directory in London, upon so futile a pretext as an interpretation of clause 2, in respect to all its privileges, in protecting its right to its privileged zone, could refuse to make a new contract imposing upon the government the rights it should be transferred without any explanation? With such ample favors conceded to this company, which in past times the government of Brazil itself has already saved from ruin, what compensation is made the state? For, in view of the great commercial development of Santos, in view of the accumulation of merchandise which prevents the company from complying with its contract, in view of the progress of Santos, which day by day is attracting produce from Almas, Paraná and Goyaz, should there be any fear that yet another line not parallel to the S. Paulo railway, not having the same direction, passing through other zones, saving other centres of production, respecting the

THE commercial value of the produce of the Bolivian mines for 1890 is estimated at \$11,020,691 or \$2,428,000. The greatest silver-producing mine of Bolivia is the Huanchaca, yielding 556,192.50 marcs in 1890, representing at the current value of silver in the country during the calendar year (10.40 bolivianos per marc 0.985 fine) \$5,124,402 bolivianos, equal to \$4,247,485 in United States currency. Allowing 40 per cent. of this for the estimated expenses, which is a little more than the estimated cost of production, we conclude that the Huanchaca realized to the stockholders for the year 1890, 3,094,642 bolivianos, or \$2,544,891 in United States currency. During the last 13 years of uninterrupted prosperity the Huanchaca company has realized a clear profit of 25,000,000 bolivianos, while the increasing richness of the ores mined has increased the profits and increased production justifies the prediction that the Huanchaca, with 3,600 bolivianos each, will ultimately reach 5,000 bolivianos per share, — *Exchange*.

—The Victoria municipal council got into a controversy with the acting governor a few days ago and then sent in its resignation. After a few conferences, cordiality was restored and the offended aldermen withdrew their resignation.

—A telegraph company has been registered by Sir John Pender, Sir James Anderson and others, under the name of "Pacific and European Telegraph Company" with a capital of £700,000, "to establish telegraphic communication from Buenos Aires to the West Coast, and make suitable arrangements for the transfer of messages to and from Brazil, and West Coast of America. Telegraph companies, each of which shall name one of their directors to sit on the board of the new company." The company has a concession from the Chilean government for "a submarine cable from Valparaiso to London." Lord Curzon, in a letter to the "Telegraph," has been completed within two years from date." "The government gives free use of public lands for offices, etc., and the company may fix its own tariff but cannot alter it without giving 30 days notice."

1st Inngs.		and Innings.	
Lt. Steward, h. Youle R. S.	7	b. Lopes	10
Mr. Drew, h. Wheately	0	b. du	0
Mr. Persif, c. Macdonald			
Mr. Youle	2	b. do	5
Capt. Wintz, h. Wheately	1	c. not in. fin.	
Mr. Ling, h. do	0	b. Richards	1
Mr. Youle, c. Macdonald	3		
Mr. Youle, c. Richards	3	not out	13
Wheately, l. b. w. h.			
Mr. Bruce, not out	4	b. Lopes	2
Lt. Fremie, c. Youle S. J.	4	b. Lopes, b. Lopes	7
h. Wheately	5	b. Lopes, b. Mourey R.	5
Mr. Youle	8	b. Lopes	2
Lt. Ambrose, not out	8	c. Lopes	8
Extras	7	b. Extras	13
Total	37	Total	51



Miscellaneous.

Jar. Bot. tram.	195	100 Obras Publicas	18 500
Central do Bra.	47 500		



August 13th, 1892.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Alagoana.....	...	408	25 000	—
1,000,000	320,000	—	Calo Frio.....	...	40	43 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	—	Carapazanas.....	...	40	—	—
12,000,000	—	—	Est. de S. Franc. do Chopim.	...	40	7 000	48000- ....
500,000	60,000,000	—	Geral do Brazil.....	...	70	1 000	—
—	—	—	do .....	...	200	3 000	—
—	—	—	Goyaz do Mito Guano.....	...	—	—	—
250,000	250,000	8,550	Manuel .....	...	200	—	—
1,000,000	45,572	—	Minas de S. Jeanyum.....	...	201	6 000	—
—	900,000	—	Mirandulho.....	...	25	120 000	—
—	8,000,000	—	Nordeste do Brazil.....	...	40	60 000	—
—	2,000,000	—	Norte de S. Paulo.....	...	40	7 000	—
—	6,715,000	300,468	Oeste de Minas .....	...	200	—	70 0000- ....
—	10,073,750	—	do do 3 series.....	...	65	36 000	—
—	1,600,000	—	Pauapeçu.....	...	65	45 000	—
—	600,000	—	Pedreira na Alazã.....	...	40	51 000	—
—	100,000	—	Quilô .....	...	300	—	—
—	1,200,000	—	Rio Doce.....	Int.—Jan. 91	40	86 000	—
—	12,000,000	—	Sorocabana.....	40	28 000	—	—
—	5,000,000	—	— prolongation.....	3 1/2 %—June 90	800	150 000	—
—	2,400,000	—	Therapsol.....	3 %—June 90	40	45 000	45 0000- ....
—	500,000	—	Tijucas.....	...	100	—	—
—	1,400,173	32,308	União Valenciana.....	6 1/2 %—Feb. 84	200	—	—
—	600,000	—	Vesuviana e Fajã do Alfreo.....	...	65	16 000	—
—	41,000,000	—	Viçosa Ferra Saurimuly.....	...	800	120 000	11 5000- 12 500
—	—	—	THAMAYAS .....	...	—	—	—
—	5,000,000	—	Carinaca.....	...	200	35 000	—
—	—	—	Cotevalva (and hotel).....	14 500—July 91	—	—	—
—	10,000,000	—	Jardim Botânico.....	3 000—July 91	200	195 000	128 0000- 198 0000
—	800,000	84,186	Manatubio.....	30 000—July 91	200	190 000	—
—	19,000,000	556,826	S. Christoval.....	8 000—July 91	200	3 000	220 0000- 228 000
—	3,000,000	94,781	Villa Israel.....	8 000—July 91	200	—	—

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1892

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Aug. 17	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 21	Trent...	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
Sept. 2	Thames...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 12	Thames...	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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Hogarth..... Aug. 30th.

River Plate:

Leibnitz..... Aug. 25th.

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Antwerp:

Herschel..... Aug. 16th.

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329, Rua dos AndradasBuenos Aires:  
137, Calle MalpeloRosario:  
43 C, Calle CordobaMontevideo:  
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## NOTICE.

On and after the 16th August the rate from Great Britain to Pernambuco, and vice versa, will be reduced to five shillings and four pence per word, and to and from all other places in Brazil to six shillings and two pence per word. Press messages will be accepted at one half of above rates.

Gowing to the greatly reduced value of the milreis the equivalent in currency of above tax must be collected in Brazil so as to realize this reduced rate.

The tax in currency for all parts of Europe and United States of North America will be fixed on the first day of every month and will be adjusted monthly as exchange varies.

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Rio de Janeiro 14th August 1892.

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